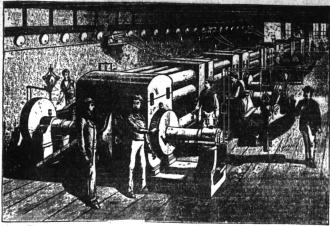


Quoting from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper:—"New Jersey—The Wizard of Electricity—Thomas A. Edison Experimenting with Carbonized Paper for his System of Electric Light, at his Laboratory, Menlo Park—from Sketches by our Special Artist."
—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan. 10, 1880.



The dynamo room of the first central station in the United States—the Edison Electric Light Company's Plant known as the Pearl Street Station. By August, 1882, this station was serving a district which included 946 consumers whose premises were lighted with 14,311 lamps.



The New York Herald illustrates the method of making the fallament for Edison's early light as pictured above and says in this connection: "A piece of cardboard is taken and put in a little machine, where it is held in place by a superior of all one and the skilled operator cuts of all one and submitted to the fare of all one of the fare and submitted to the first of all of the fare of the interest of the first of the size of the s



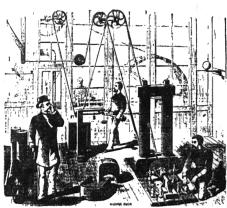
Edison's home at Menlo Park, N. J., from an early sketch which appeared in Harper's Weekly, Jan. 3, 1880.



Exhausting air from glass "Lamps." The early method.
—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan. 10, 1880.

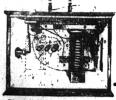


The first commercial lighting installation on land in the United States in the lithograph plant of the Hines Ketcham & Company, New York. This installation consisted of 60 lamps and one dynamo.



The machine shop of the Edison Electric Light Company with Edison's electrical generator in the foreground.

—Scientific American, Oct. 18, 1879.



The first Electric "Metre."
—Harper's Weekly, Jan. 3, 1880.



Menlo Park—Birthplace of the incandescent lamp, the building in the center of the picture being Edison's Laboratory.

